

# Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality.

H. C. MERCELL, Editor.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 20, 1862.

## Active Loyalty.

If you are loyal, reader, you have no pretense for standing idly aside, with folded arms, in this day of your country's danger. It is your duty to up and at work, in some way or other, for your country. She needs the aid and warm sympathy of all her sons. Don't act and speak so equivocally, that your daily associates can only guess whether you are for your country's freedom and nationality, or against both. Fight, speak, write, act, in some way, so as to manifest that the fire of patriotism burns with a clear and steady flame upon the altar of your heart. Aid the civil and military authorities in killing rebellion. Sympathize with and comfort the soldiers. Denounce treason and traitors on all occasions, when the cause of the Union demands it. We have often blushed at the feebleness of some professed loyalists. Their lips are sealed closely, until a fence rail, a pair of socks, or a chicken is stolen from them, by some worthless scoundrel, and then, what a flood of invectives bursts from them! They fly to military headquarters, and demand an immediate audience, as though the fate of the nation hung upon what they had to say. These same men will see spies lurking about, or be in possession of information which would be very useful to our officers, but they have not a word to say. They make the poor plea, that they do not like to make themselves conspicuous. And yet such persons profess to be Union men. But what would become of the Union if all its friends had no more real than these faint-hearted loyalists? It would perish without a struggle. Look at the rebels, how vigilant, active, and untiring they are. Every one contributes his mite to the black cause of Southern treason, that awful plague spot, whose green and cankerous venom makes our whole nation heart-sick. The devil himself is not more industrious in the work of ruin than they are. Let us imitate their industry.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from this place, remarks: "I do not believe there is any genuine Union sentiment here to be encouraged." We are sorry that the *Gazette* should admit a calumny so insulting and stupid into its columns. There are hundreds of as loyal men and women residing in Nashville as breathe the breath of life. The regular correspondent of the *Gazette* will bear testimony with us, when we say that there is a Spartan band of lovers of freedom and union, in this city, whose steadfastness and devotion entitle them to everlasting admiration. They resisted a tremendous consolidation of treasonable influences, before which such flippant paper blotters as the occasional correspondent of the *Gazette*, would, in all probability, have yielded without a struggle. It is an easy matter to be a noisy loyalist, for one who lives where it is both edifying and unsafe to be disloyal. If there are but five Union citizens in Nashville, the Government and its armies ought to encourage and protect them.

A son of Gen. Price, who was recently an officer in the rebel army, has quit the service in disgust and avowed himself loyal to the old Government. Young Price's hunt for his lost rights has terminated like the adventure of an amateur sportsman, who started out with some friends to hunt bears. They found a trail, and after a hard day's work, were rewarded for their labor by hearing a low growl in the thicket a few rods ahead, when the sportsman suddenly commenced a hasty retreat, remarking that "he hadn't lost any bear, and he'd be shot if he would hunt for one any longer." Price, junior has evidently found that he hasn't lost any rights, and has wisely determined to give up the Quixotic hunt. We incline to think that, sad experience, and sober reflection, will soon lead many of our people, who yielded to the excitement of the hour, to follow his example. We ardently hope so.

A distinguished English physician, Dr. LANKESTER, estimates the deaths in London from crinoline taking fire at seventy-five annually, which would make 750 in the kingdom annually. Crinoline has destroyed many valuable women, and has been the death of many a nice young man.

## The Negro Market.

The market for the sale of slaves has, within the past week, been subject to a decided depression, and the prices will continue downward, doubtless, for some time. Bidders are few, and the market is stocked—over stocked we might more properly say—owing to the large numbers of slaves brought from the upper counties of Virginia. Parties having slaves in such localities, and wishing to obtain high prices for them, would do better to take them farther South, for the present, at least. Field hands now command, in Richmond, more than any other classes of negroes, except mechanics, proven of a good stamp. A carpenter or smith will bring from \$1,800 to \$2,000. Field hands command from \$1,300 to \$1,450. Ordinary drivers, waiters, &c., \$1,300 to \$1,350. Boys from fourteen to sixteen, and women, generally the same. There is but slight variation in the prices for the different grades of ordinary servants, and the above indicates with tolerable accuracy the present prices for male and female, young and middle-aged, sound negroes. Children are usually sold with their mothers, and when so disposed of bring more than they would otherwise. The prices a week hence will, in all probability, be still lower.—*Richmond Enquirer*.

This exodus alone will soon depopulate Virginia of her slaves. No border State can hope to retain its slaves while war is convulsing its people, and making all business and pursuits uncertain. Slaves will become worthless, and the system will rapidly decay, before the mere presence of armies, whether the armies meddle with the slaves or not. The institution is an exotic, a hot-house plant of the most sensitive nature, and it cannot survive the rude blasts of a violent and prolonged popular tempest. The *Enquirer*, whose ardent attachment for slavery always leads it to make out its case as favorable and hopeful as possible, says that the fall in the price of slaves is "decided," and that in a few days they will "probably be still lower." We must remember, too, that these prices are paid in Confederate money, which rests on a basis of lead and steel, a foundation not much in favor with capitalists. Thus we see that national causes, or rather the unnatural causes of the war are fast sapping the strength of Mr. STANLEY's great "chief corner-stone" of government. No emancipation proclamation, no confiscation act, is necessary to destroy it—its destruction is already as certain as its destiny itself. In Missouri the extinction of slave labor is still more rapid.—The *St. Louis Democrat*, and *Union*, say that there are probably not fifty thousand slaves in that State, and that negroes which brought \$1,500 two years ago, will not fetch \$300 at present. Here is a decrease of 66 2/3 per cent. in two years, and the decline, like the speed of a falling stone, moves on with accelerated velocity. It is estimated that all the slaves in Missouri could be bought at private sales for \$10,000,000—a sum which is hardly perceptible in the aggregate wealth of that magnificent State. No human legislation or schemes can prevent this movement. One might as wisely attempt to declare, by public enactment, that there should be no hog cholera or thunder-storms.

We hail with profound satisfaction the re-appearance of the Nashville *Union*—which comes forth like the sun after a long concealment behind dark clouds. The dates are somewhat old, but the spirit of the paper is as fresh and vigorous as ever, and shows that whatever effect the cutting off of communications with Nashville may have had upon others, it neither intimidated or disturbed our friend MENCKEN. Long may the *Union* stand!—*Evansville (Ind.) Journal*.

Thank you sir; but the Tophet of rebellion and treason can't send up a vapor thick enough to "take the shine off" of our loyalty. We must confess, however, that editing a daily paper for nearly three months, without a solitary telegraphic dispatch or an exchange, or even a stray newspaper, more than once a week, was enough to make our humble lamp burn very dimly. We used to wonder why poor ROBINSON CRUSOE didn't start a daily just to pass away the time, during his oceanic isolation. And now that we are overwhelmed with a deluge of back mails, so that our sanctum resembles a mass meeting of country Post-offices, blown together by a hurricane, we shall groan in spirit for a week to come until our news untangled, and our brains "kinder straightened out." The Nashville *Union* stands, &c. after standing some ten weeks on one toe, it is standing on its head. In a few days we shall resume our former dignified position.

The Louisville *Journal* says that since Col. BRUCE has been in command at Bowling Green he has captured and paroled two thousand rebel prisoners and taken a sufficiency of stores from the enemy to subsist the little army under his command. We admire "Bruce's Address." He is an ornament to his country.

## A Rich Debate.

All who desire to enjoy a hearty laugh can find matter for it by reading the debate in the Rebel Congress, on State Rights, citizenship, etc., published in our columns. We suppose that Governor JOHNSON will be able to ascertain satisfactorily whether he is a "citizen of the Confederate States" or not, as these profound doctors in the law, HILL and WIOVALL, have given their opinions on that important matter.

The *London Times*, at present, appears to be edited by an association of Cotton State blackguards as dirty as WIOVALL, of liars as reckless as BEAUREGARD, and of fools as silly as the editor of the *Charleston Courier*. It has neither morals, brains, or breeding. It is boisterous, filthy and feeble.

TENNESSEE MONEY.—On the 18th inst. the Louisville brokers were buying good Tennessee money at one per cent. discount. In St. Louis the brokers were paying three per cent. premium. This description of currency is available for the purchase of cotton at the South.

The same influence has raised good Southern funds to 80 cents on the dollar.

The rebel pirate ship "Southern Confederacy," came in collision the other day with the good old ship "Union," and got her Texas knocked off. She also sprung a big leak and is fast sinking.

Confederate Counterfeit Detector. The following direction for detecting spurious Confederate money is from a Southern newspaper. It is not particularly complimentary to the Rebel engravers:

In the one hundred dollar bill, in the center vignette, on the right side, near the cotton press, appears the figure of an animal. In the genuine it is so indistinct as to be impossible to distinguish the kind, while in the counterfeit the figure is a well-defined mule.

In the counterfeit twenty the letters L. G. are distinctly visible on the cotton bale in the lower left hand corner, while on the genuine only the letter L is legible.

Tallow not Subject to Taxation.

The following important decision under the Tax Law has been announced:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, November 6th, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of November 4th has been received.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the rendering of tallow is not a manufacture, and consequently tallow is not subject to any tax under the Excise Law.

Very respectfully, C. F. ESKER, Acting Commissioner.

J. C. HULL'S SON, New York.

So at last! the hope of BRONN is fulfilled:

"The mountain took a station, And Heaven's voice our aid, And musing them in low tones, I dreamed that Greece might still be free."

From the Army of West Tennessee

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

LA GRANGE, TENN., Nov. 12.

It is now definitely settled that the rebels have abandoned Holly Springs.

Spies, deserters, negroes and natives, tell the same story. They assert that the rebels have been moving their heavy baggage for some days past, and that on Monday the rear guard of the army marched from town on its way South.

At the time of the reconnaissance on the 9th, the bulk of the rebel army was being withdrawn, but was stopped until our troops returned to La Grange. Up to the last moment they kept up an appearance of a large force, and constantly strengthened their pickets at the same time that they were falling back with all but the rear guard. We have received good lessons in strategy.

The stand-point they have now taken is on the Tallahatchee river, fifteen miles South of Holly Springs. Tallahatchee is one of the finest streams in northern Mississippi, and unites with the Yazoo to form the Mississippi. Its waters are remarkably clear, though the stream is by no means a rapid one. Like most of the rivers of this region, it runs through a slightly broken country, and its banks though not high, are quite precipitous. In the face of an enemy it would be difficult to cross. If the rebels make a determined stand at this point they will seriously tax our fighting energies, though there is little doubt of our ability to succeed.

Between Grand Junction and Holly Springs the railway has suffered much damage, and it is quite likely that the rebels have disabled it beyond the latter point as far as they have retreated. Our engineers are now at work upon a bridge five miles South of Grand Junction, at the crossing of Wolf river, and are expected to finish it to-night. At Coldwater a bridge has been burned by the rebels, and between the two streams is a long tressel work over a ravine, which shared the same fate. All these must be repaired, and the work will be pushed as rapidly as possible. For the smaller streams bridges were prepared in Bolivar before the army moved out, and it does

not require a long time to fit them to their places. The trestlework has been fitted up in the same manner, and it is only some extraordinary event that will require the cutting of fresh timber.

From prisoners taken in the last two days, we learn that Jackson's cavalry was almost completely demolished in the fight of the 8th. Jackson was not in command during the fight, but arrived on the field just as the stampede commenced. His regiments had received such a fright that he found it impossible to stop the rout, and was consequently obliged to retire with his men. The most terrible event of the affair was the piling up of the men and the horses in an indiscriminate mass, at the time the foremost of the rebel column stumbled on the bank of a deep ditch. Several men are known to have been trampled to death under the feet of the horses. The immense cloud of dust made it impossible to see what had happened, and thus those in the rear pressed blindly forward.

During the skirmish, a Lieutenant of the 2d Illinois cavalry captured a rebel private by riding him down, and presenting a revolver with a demand for his arms. The rebel had a carbine and revolver, both loaded and capped, but concluded to comply with the imperative request. The Lieutenant coolly received the weapons, and as his own revolver was unloaded, he gave it to the prisoner to hold while he arranged his prizes. As soon as the rebel saw the condition of the weapon, he dashed it to the ground in great disgust, and declared with an oath that it was the last time he would be captured by an empty pistol when his own was loaded. The story is getting a rapid circulation among our officers and soldiers.

The policy of allowing trade to follow the flag is highly injurious to our cause as is evident to every one who has been in the vicinity of the army. Memphis has been an important supply point for the rebels ever since it fell into Federal hands, and its capture was a great advantage to the Confederate army rather than a loss. At Bolivar the Secessionists created a lively trade by supplying their friends outside the lines, and it is well known that Villipige's entire command was furnished with shoes by way of Bolivar. More than a thousand barrels of salt per week are taken below Cairo by the river boats, and an examination would show that three-fourths of the supplies carried to Memphis, Corinth and Bolivar, are the articles most needed by the rebel army. Most certainly commerce should not follow the flag, if we wish to use every means for crushing the rebellion. Trade should not be permitted to any point that is not fully fifty miles in the rear of our armies; and even then it should be greatly restricted. The expulsion of all traders from this point, is a step in the right direction.

General Stanley left here this morning for his new position. He is ordered to report to Gen. Rosecrans, and is to have command of all the cavalry with the army of the Ohio. His loss will be seriously felt by this army. Gen. Stanley is an officer who believes in making use of all means to crush the rebellion. At the outbreak of the war he was a slave-owner, and believed in the institution. He now looks upon it as the sole cause of the war, and, having first emancipated his own negroes, makes it his theory and practice to liberate all that he can find, no matter who may claim to be their owner. His division, in Gen. Hamilton's corps, will hereafter be commanded by Brigadier-General Ross.

The news of the removal of General McClellan reached us to-day, in the papers of Monday. I think that the Army of the Tennessee is in far better spirits since the reception of that intelligence than it was before. The result of the recent elections is not considered an anti-war victory, nor a Democratic victory in the abstract. It is here looked upon as an admonition to the Administration that its policy must be changed. The fact that our armies in many long months have made no progress, has had a terribly depressing effect in this entire command. The result of the election is looked upon as the voice of the people pronouncing against the management, or rather mismanagement, of the war. The removal of Buell and McClellan is a token that the President heeds the warning, and will henceforth insist upon an active and aggressive warfare. Thus, I say, the Army of the Tennessee breathes freer to-day than yesterday.

The terrible dust of Southern Tennessee has at last been laid by a heavy rain. A storm commenced about dark on yesterday, and by morning the ground was thoroughly saturated. To-day has been cloudy, but with no rain, and if we could now have fair weather the travelling would be excellent. A little more rain, however, would do us no harm.

## Conscription Laws.

By the Richmond *Whig*, November 1. The Secretary of War has caused an order to be issued to officers commanding camps of instruction to cause the enrollment of conscripts to be extended to all men not subject to exemption who are between eighteen and forty-five years of age. It cannot be disguised that the late order, which this is done is unpopular, if not odious, among a large class of the people.

AN ANTI-SLAVERY PAPER IN NEW ORLEANS.—A thoroughly anti-slavery paper, in the French language, has just been started in New Orleans. It is called *L'Union*, and addresses itself, in particular, to the French people of color, to whom it appeals in stirring articles to join the Union troops, and aid them in the establishment of a "Republican system without stain—of a democracy without fetters."

## LATE NEWS.

New York, Nov. 17.—The *Tribune* has the following:

We are informed that clandestine negotiations have been made between certain Democratic leaders in this city and the head traitors at Richmond, looking to a reconstruction on the following basis: First—[The telegraphic report of this proposition is unintelligible.]

Second—The house being so filled, will at once have a conjoint conservative and rebel majority, who will proceed to notify the President that the rebellion is substantially ended—that the rebel States are all duly represented in the House—that, consequently, his proclamation of freedom is null and void, and they are fully under the protection of the Constitution.

Third—Congress thus reconstituted is to proceed forthwith to repeal all acts bearing hard upon the traitors of the last two years and to pass such other acts as may be necessary to secure perfect immunity and impunity to them.

Fourth—A convention of the States is to be called whenever the united Conservative, Democratic, and rebel strength is enough to be overwhelming, and is to be pledged before-hand to make whatever changes in the Constitution the slaveholding interest may deem essential to their own future security and permanent well-being.

These are in substance the conditions forwarded from this city to Richmond by the sympathizers, but we don't know that they were accepted. On the contrary we understand they were not—the rebel chiefs still insisting on disunion as the only basis of peace, thus absolutely closing the door against further negotiations; and, according to our informant, a second embassy from our conservatives is now in Richmond, or is well on its way; hence we may expect to hear further within a few days.

A special despatch from Warrenton says General Burnside has submitted his plan of the campaign to the authorities at Washington. As soon as a response is received from them the army will move.

A Washington despatch says it is understood that the question about the destruction of the steamer *Blanche* in Cuba waters has been referred to the authorities at Madrid, and that Admiral Farragut has been directed to investigate Commodore Hunter's action.

It is said that the Spanish Minister regarded Hunter's course as so flagrant a breach of international law that he was somewhat indignant with Secretary Seward for postponing a satisfactory settlement instead of ordering the commander home, and unless the facts proved and essentially differ from the Spanish version, of making reparation at once.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The news from the army is of the most encouraging nature, and is destined to end in results much sooner than at first anticipated.—The enemy's movements seem to point to the conclusion that he will abandon Culpepper and the passes and cross the Rappahannock, making a stand finally on the banks of that stream, with the main body of the army between it and Gordonsville.

The rebels made no demonstrations on the Upper Potomac, as reported, and it is doubted if there are any in that vicinity but small guerrilla bands.

The Post Office Department has received official intelligence concerning the capture of the great Western mail due at Detroit on the morning of the 12th inst. The mail car was burned some fifteen or twenty miles west of London. The Southern mails from Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, as well as the New York mail of Monday and Tuesday mornings, are included in the loss.

Late private letters of Baltimore Secessionists from Richmond, say that the people are greatly alarmed, apprehending an attack from the direction of Petersburg and the Peninsula. They say there is almost an insurrection in the rebel army, consequent upon suffering for shoes and clothing.

Great complaint is being made of the manner in which Treasury Notes and Stamp Currency are engraved and printed, and the quality of ink and paper used. It is alleged that the engraving is such that it can be easily counterfeited, and that neither the ink nor the paper is equal to the standard adopted.

G. W. Thompson, Co. I, 6th Wisconsin, died yesterday in hospital.

Iowa is the first State to send to the General Land Office official notice of her acceptance of her proposition of the lands appropriated during the late session of Congress, for the benefit of all the States, in the establishment of colleges for the promotion of agriculture and mechanic arts.

Thos. E. Walker, Treasurer of the Illinois Central, has just forwarded to the Agricultural Department two baskets of fine staple cotton, grown this season in Southern Illinois.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that it is impossible to lay down arbitrary rules by which to test a man's business or decide whether he is a broker or a banker. The law is not explicit. The Assistant Assessors must exercise their best judgment, with the facts of each case in view. Parties who feel aggrieved can appeal to the Assessor. If an attempt were made to decide in advance, such a decision would confuse the judgment of local officers rather than aid it. Alcohol or spirituous liquors of any kind can only be used by the apothecary in compounding medicines; when sold otherwise, he will be required to take license as a dealer. A license to wholesale liquor confers no authority on the person holding such a license to retail liquors, nor does a license to sell liquor authorize

the sale of any other kind of merchandise.

The arrest of Colonels Colburn and Duane, of McClellan's staff, resulted from remarks made by them very uncomplimentary to the President because of their removal, and besides they left the field without leave. They have arrived here under arrest.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that payment made to officers in the service of the Government, by way of reimbursement for actual expenses, of which an account is rendered, are not subject to the reduction of three per cent tax; but when moneys are received by such officers by way of commutation, and no account of actual expenses is rendered, the tax must be assessed upon the amount so received.

Governor Andrew, and a committee from Boston, had an interview with the President to-day with regard to the defenses of that city, the Alabama having been within two hundred miles of it.

(Special to the Tribune.)

NASHVILLE, Nov. 10.—General Rosecrans and staff arrived last night, having left Bowling Green at 6 o'clock that morning on a train to Mitchellville, and making the remainder of the trip on horse-back without interruption from guerrillas. Many dwelling houses along the route have been destroyed, and the country looks painfully desolate. The forage and stock of the inhabitants is nearly all gone. The reports about the starving situation of Nashville are fanciful.

About 30,000 bushels of corn and other subsistence were in store when McCook's corps arrived.

The recent attack of the enemy was a reconnaissance and a feint to enable Morgan's guerrillas to destroy the railroad bridge.

We lost thirty killed and wounded. McCook has driven most of the rebel guerrillas clear back from the city.

The enemy is still in considerable force at Millersburg, but is retreating beyond the Tennessee river, destroying everything they see retreat.

A supply train of one hundred wagons arrived from Mitchellville last night.

New York, November 10.—The *Herald* prints a memorial which is now being signed by merchants, financiers, and officers, recommending the return by the Government the specie payment on all bills from twenty dollars down, and the issue of legal tender coupon bonds of \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, and \$5,000, each having twenty years to run, bearing interest at 4 1/2 per cent.

## New Advertisements.

THEATRE.  
S. B. DUFFIELD, Manager.  
CLAUDE C. HAMILTON, Stage Manager.  
S. T. SIMONS, Treasurer.  
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT to Mr. HARRY EVERETT.  
MR. W. E. SHERIDAN, THE POPULAR YOUNG ACTOR.  
ADJUTANT HOYTONT, THE DISTINGUISHED VOCALIST, HAVE KINDLY VOLUNTEERED.

Thursday Evening, Nov. 20, 1862.

All that Glitters is not Gold!

"THE OLD SEXTON," BY ADJ. HOYTONT.  
"SHAMUS O'BRIEN," RECALLED BY MR. W. E. SHERIDAN.  
DANCER, MASTER RICHARD.  
SONO, MR. DUFFIELD.

TAMING A TIGER!

WANTED,

AN OPERATOR, ONE WHO KNOWS all about the business of Photography is required.  
ALSO, A BOY,

who wishes to learn the business. Apply at Gallery, corner Square and Deaderick streets. Nov. 19-31

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON MONDAY, THE 11th inst., on Deaderick street, a HORSE, MALE, between 10 and 12 years old, 15 hands high; both hind feet white; star in the forehead; the tip of the ear having the appearance of being scorched. It will give \$10 to any one who will return her to the lot at No. 70, South Market street. Nov. 19-31 JNO. KREGER

FIRE BRICK—3,000 in store, for sale by WM. LYON.

DAMAGED FLOUR—30 Bags, for sale by WM. LYON.

NAILS—150 Kegs assorted for sale by WM. LYON, 41 Market street.

\$50 REWARD.

STRAYED FROM THE STABLE OF LIEUT. IRVIN, Quartermaster, on Saturday Evening,

One Dark Chestnut Sorrel Mare,

with light mane and tail; between four and five years old; about fifteen hands high. Any one returning her to No. 35 North Cherry street, at the General Railroad and Omnibus Ticket Office, will receive the above reward. [Nov. 18-62]

Reimbursement of Officers.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY,

who have been at any expense in the formation of their Companies and Regiments, can be

Reimbursed by Government,

by placing their Claims in the hands of

CHARLES H. GREEN,

Agent for Collection of Claims against the Government.

OFFICE NO. 35 NORTH CHERRY ST.

Nov. 18-62

A GOOD STOCK OF THE FOLLOWING articles for sale, at full price, at H. CAMPBELL'S Crockery Store, No. 74 PUBLIC SQUARE: Coal Oil, Lard Oil, Lamp Oil, Cans, Blenders, Wicks, Candle-Wick and Moulds, Lead Lard, in kegs and barrels, Axes, Spades and Shovels; also, a good supply of Crochery, China and Glassware, &c., &c. [Nov. 18-62]